

An Introduction to Progressive Delivery

James Governor [@monkchips](#) co-founder



what even is

Istio for?

What is Progressive Delivery?

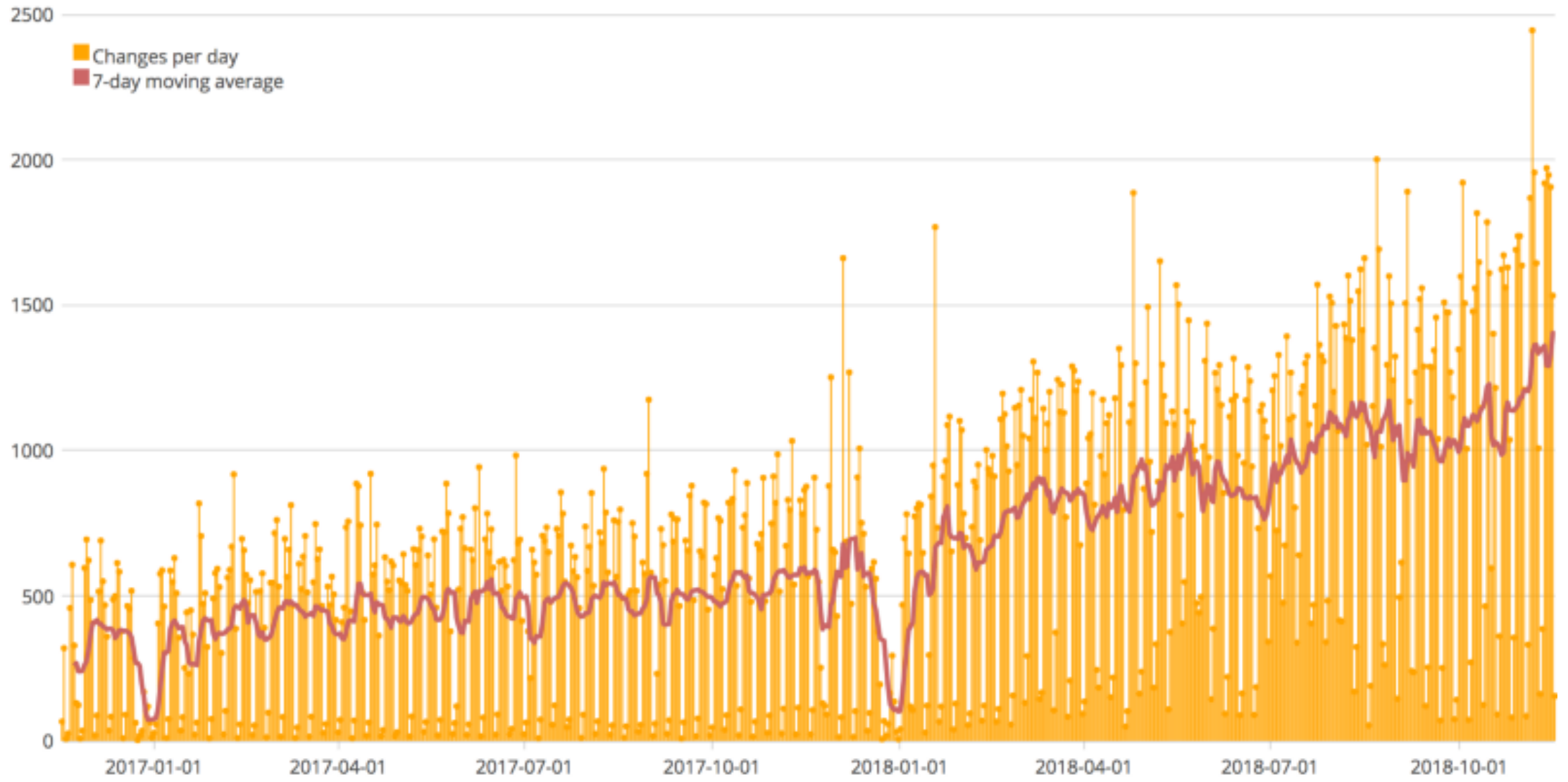
Technology underpinnings

Early adopters

@monkchips

 **RedMonk**







DevOps

CI/CD









Microsoft Azure

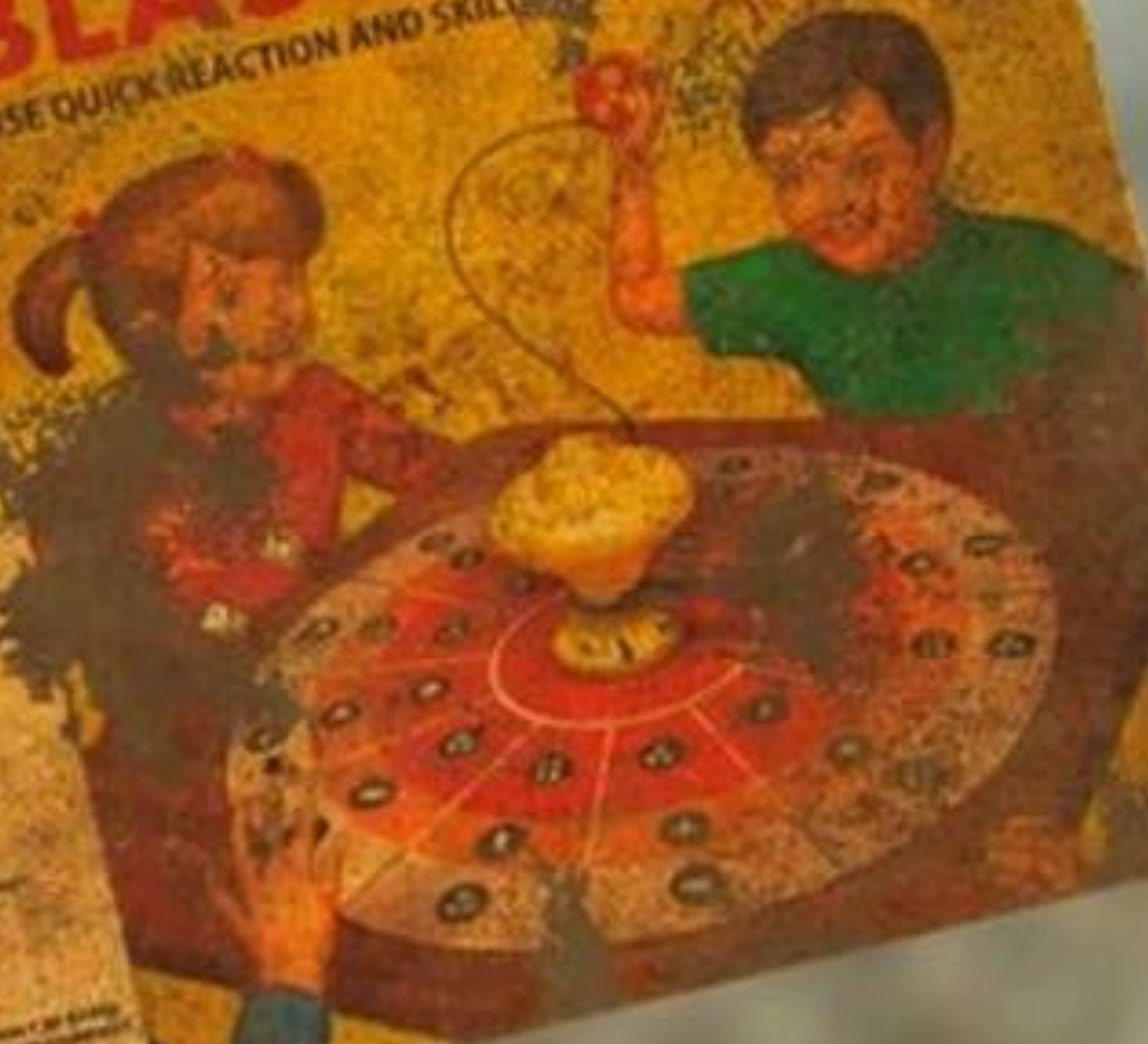
BLAST RADIOS

USE QUICK REACTION AND SKILL TO GET TO A SAFE DISTANCE

NON-
MONETARY
GAME
COMPONENT

AGE:
3 to 29

DESIGNED
BY
ALAN
DUNN
AND
DICK
DUNN





**“Progressive
Delivery”**

What is Progressive Delivery?

Progressive Delivery is Continuous Delivery with fine-grained control over the blast radius.

Building blocks

- User segmentation
- Traffic management
- Observability
- Automation

<https://redmonk.com/jgovernor/2018/08/06/towards-progressive-delivery/>



“Progressive Delivery is the next step after Continuous Delivery, where new versions are deployed to a subset of users and are evaluated in terms of correctness and performance before rolling them to the totality of the users and rolled back if not matching some key metrics.”

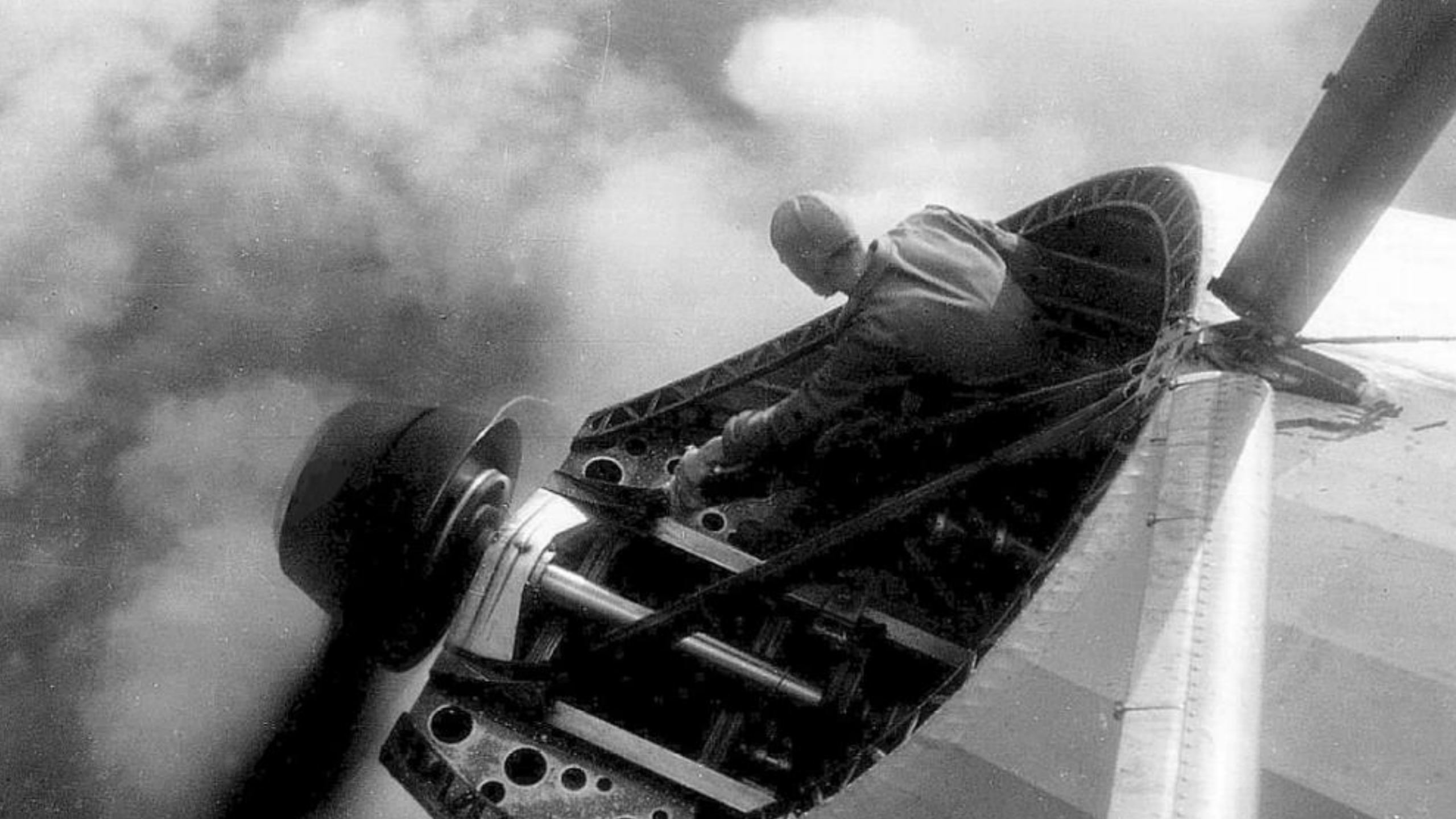
- Carlos Sanchez, CloudBees

deploy! = release



COMCAST







The second before everything ceased to exist

aws



Regional isolation

Not too long after we launched Availability Zones, we also launched our second Region, EU (Ireland). Early in the design, we considered operating a seamless global network, with open connectivity between instances in each Region. Services such as S3 would have behaved as "one big S3," with keys and data accessible and mutable from either location.

The more we thought through this design, the more we realized that there would be risks of issues and errors spreading between Regions, potentially resulting in large-scale interruptions that would defeat our most important goals:

- To provide the highest levels of availability
- To allow Regions to act as standby sites for each other
- To provide geographic diversity and lower latencies to end users

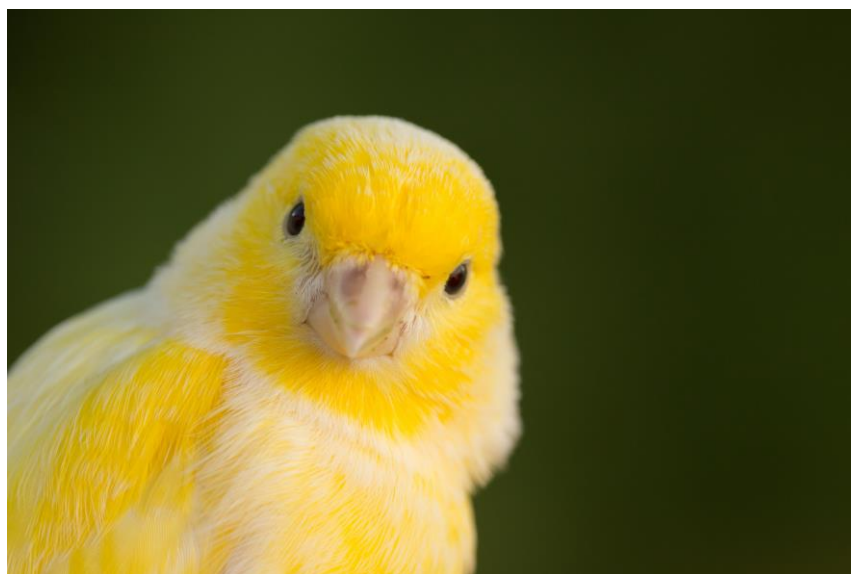
Our experience with the benefits of Availability Zones meant that instead we doubled down on compartmentalization, and decided to isolate Regions from each other with our hardest boundaries. Since then, and still today, our services operate autonomously in each Region, full stacks of S3, DynamoDB, Amazon RDS, and everything else.

We roll out a new service to 5% of our customers first.

What sort of users choose to use this feature? We roll out the service then leverage our logs to understand the behaviours of the system and users. Logs are integral to understanding how new code is being shipped, how you do A/B testing in production. We do testing in production.”

Bruno Kurtic, founding vp

sumo logic





Istio for Canaries. Jason Yee <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MGLDRKiXNf0>

Think about **which** users you're rolling out a service to, when, in which order and why.

Do Japanese customers use services differently?

Grubhub canary deploys to small cities first

SRE Book Golden signals – latency, errors, traffic, saturation

developer
experience

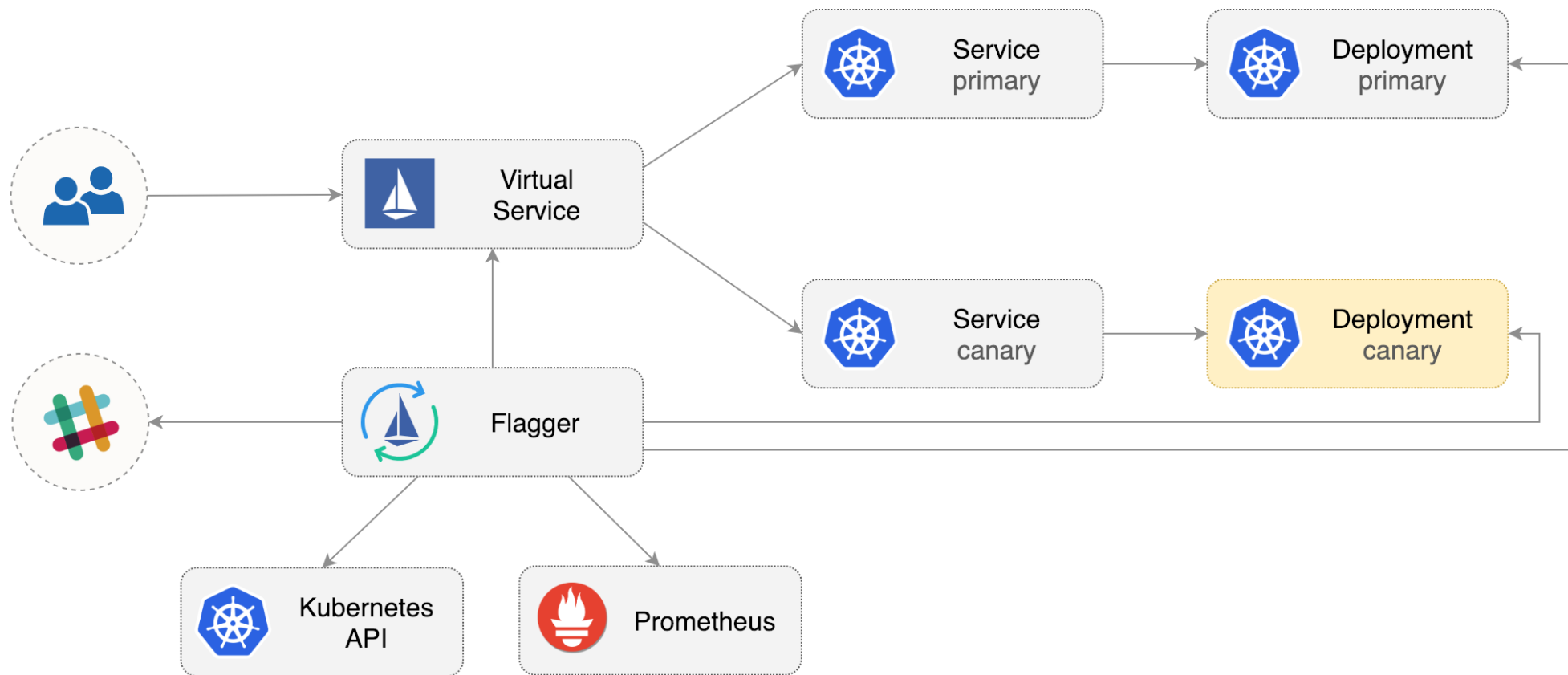


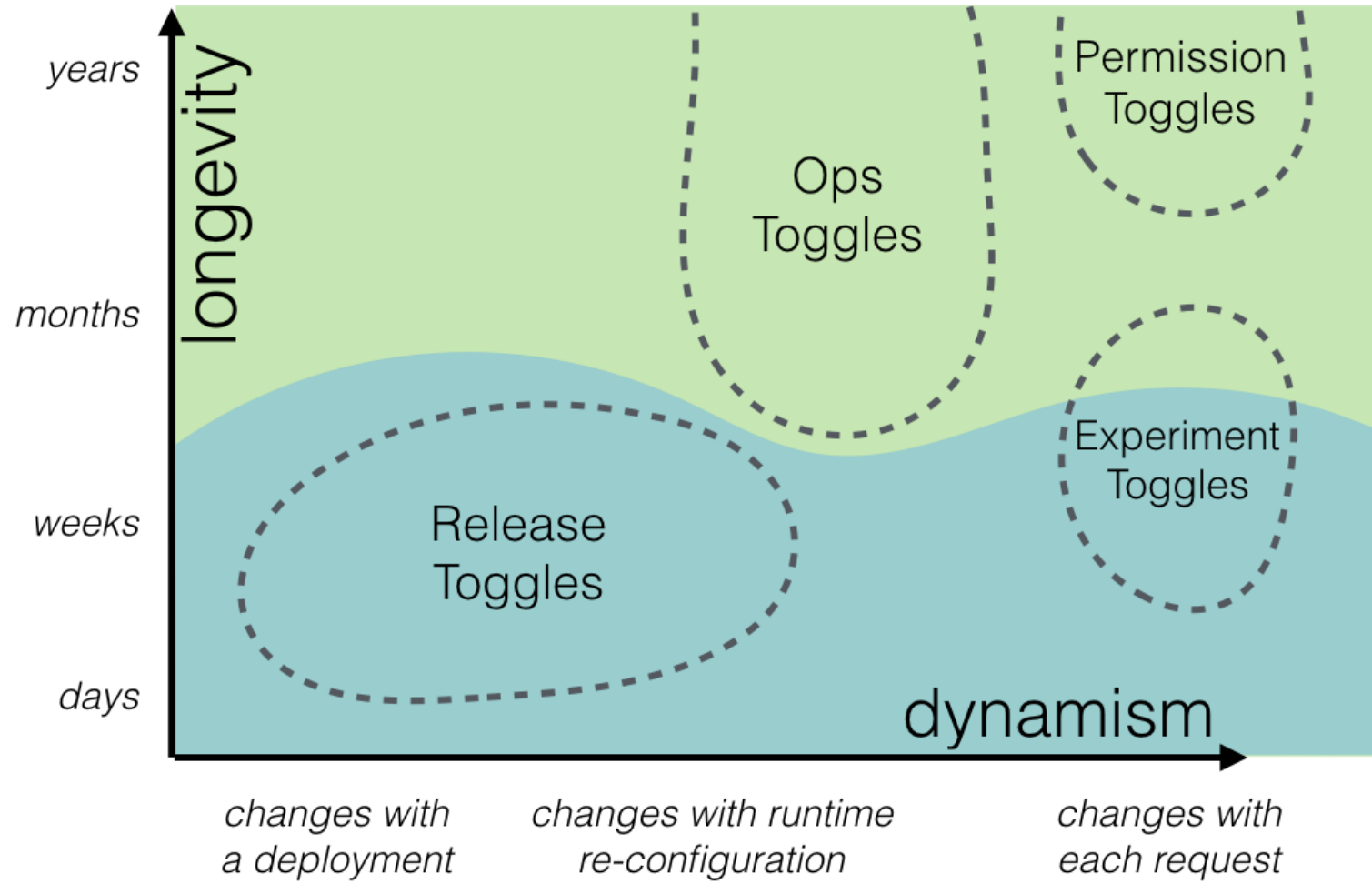
Introducing Flagger

Flagger is a Kubernetes operator that automates the promotion of **canary deployments** using Istio routing for **traffic shifting** and Prometheus **metrics** for canary analysis.

Flagger implements a **control loop** that gradually shifts traffic to the canary while measuring key performance indicators. Based on the KPIs **analysis** a canary is promoted or aborted.









LaunchDarkly

If statement
for features

Release Progression – progressively increasing the number of users that are able to see (and are impacted by) new features.

Delegation – progressively delegating the control of the feature to the owner that is most closely responsible for the outcome.



Google Cloud

JUST AS MODULARITY AND IMMUTABILITY FOSTER CONTINUOUS INTEGRATION,
CONTAINERS AND KUBERNETES ARE ENABLING CONTINUOUS DELIVERY.

YOU
KNOW I'M A
SAILOR,
RIGHT?!





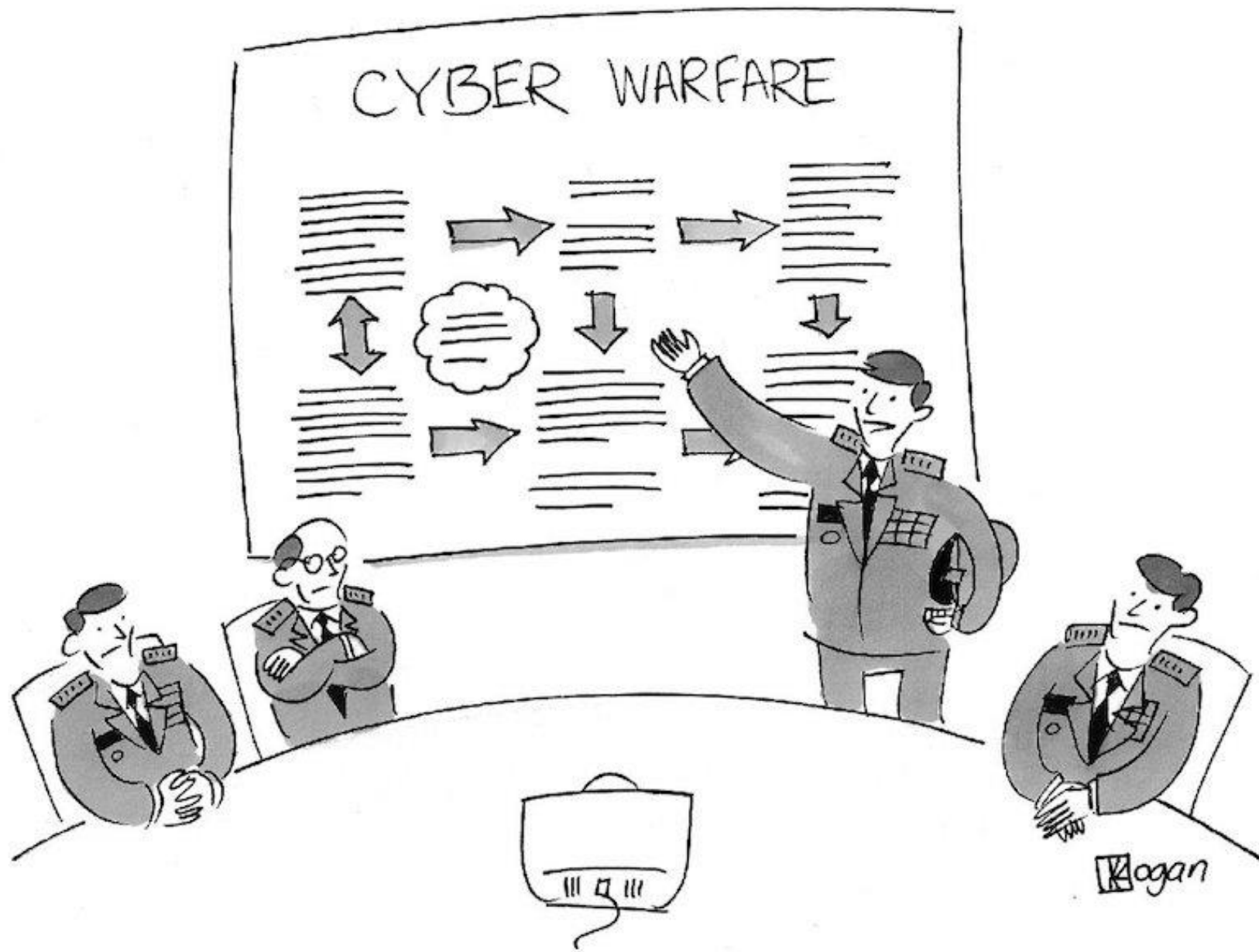
But the end result is the same, is it not?



TARGET



IBM Cloud



“First, we inundate them with quarterly Kubernetes releases.”



Service meshes give you

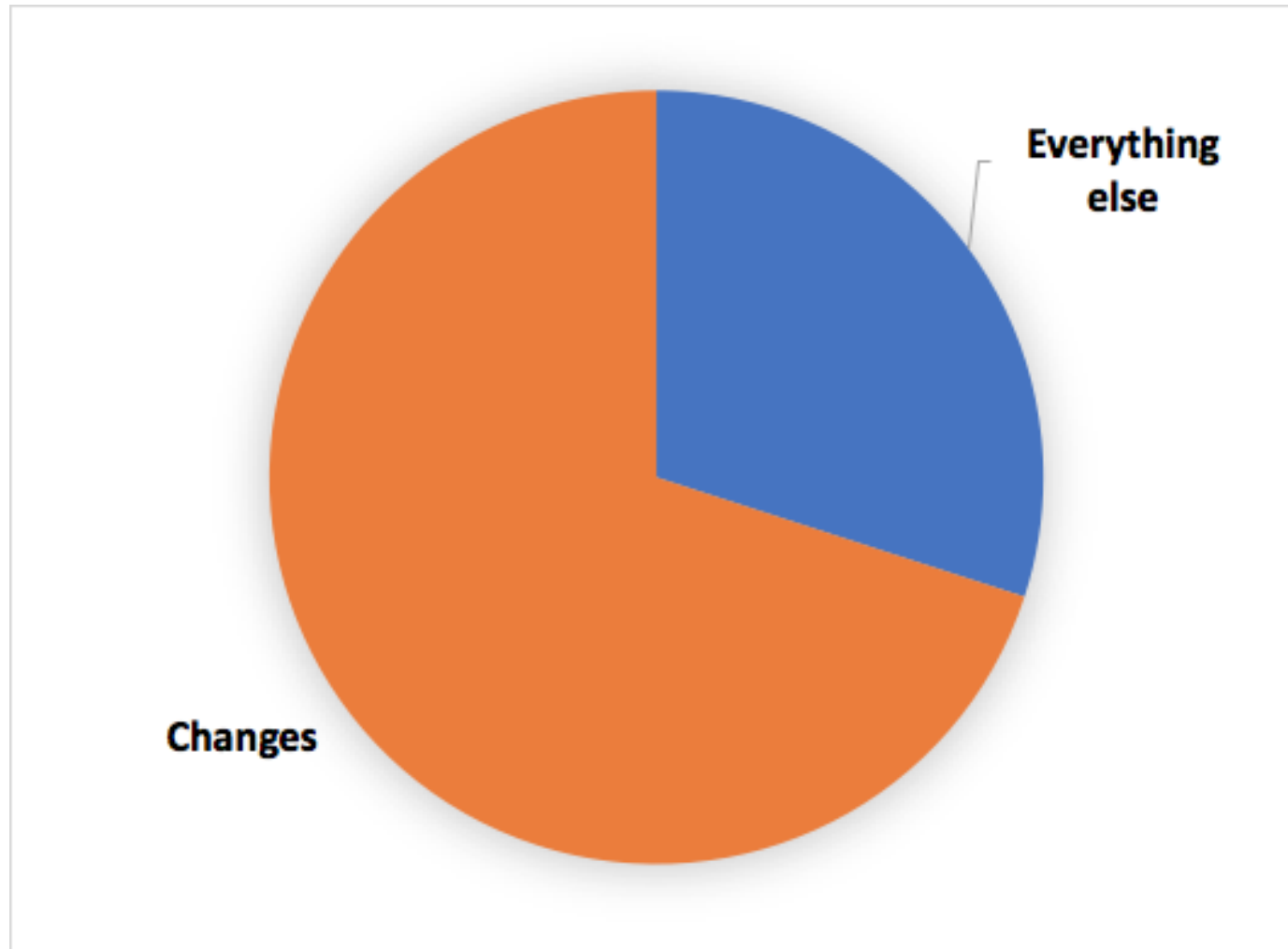
Advanced service routing and traffic shifting

Easier Rollbacks

Automatic metrics, logs and traces (Prometheus)

And so, Progressive Delivery

Outages at Expedia





Subbu Allamaraju @sallamar · Feb 27



Replying to @monkchips @qconlondon

Progressive delivery is a compartmentalization strategy



Subbu Allamaraju @sallamar · Feb 27



Replying to @monkchips @qconlondon

Yes the idea is to compartmentalize change first, then rollback, and then failover (this is a **progressive** journey)



CHANGE SAFETY
FAULT CONTAINMENT
AND REDUNDANCY
FAILOVER TESTING
AUTOMATION/MANAGED
SERVICES
OBSERVABILITY

STEADY-STATE

DETECTION TO
RESTORATION

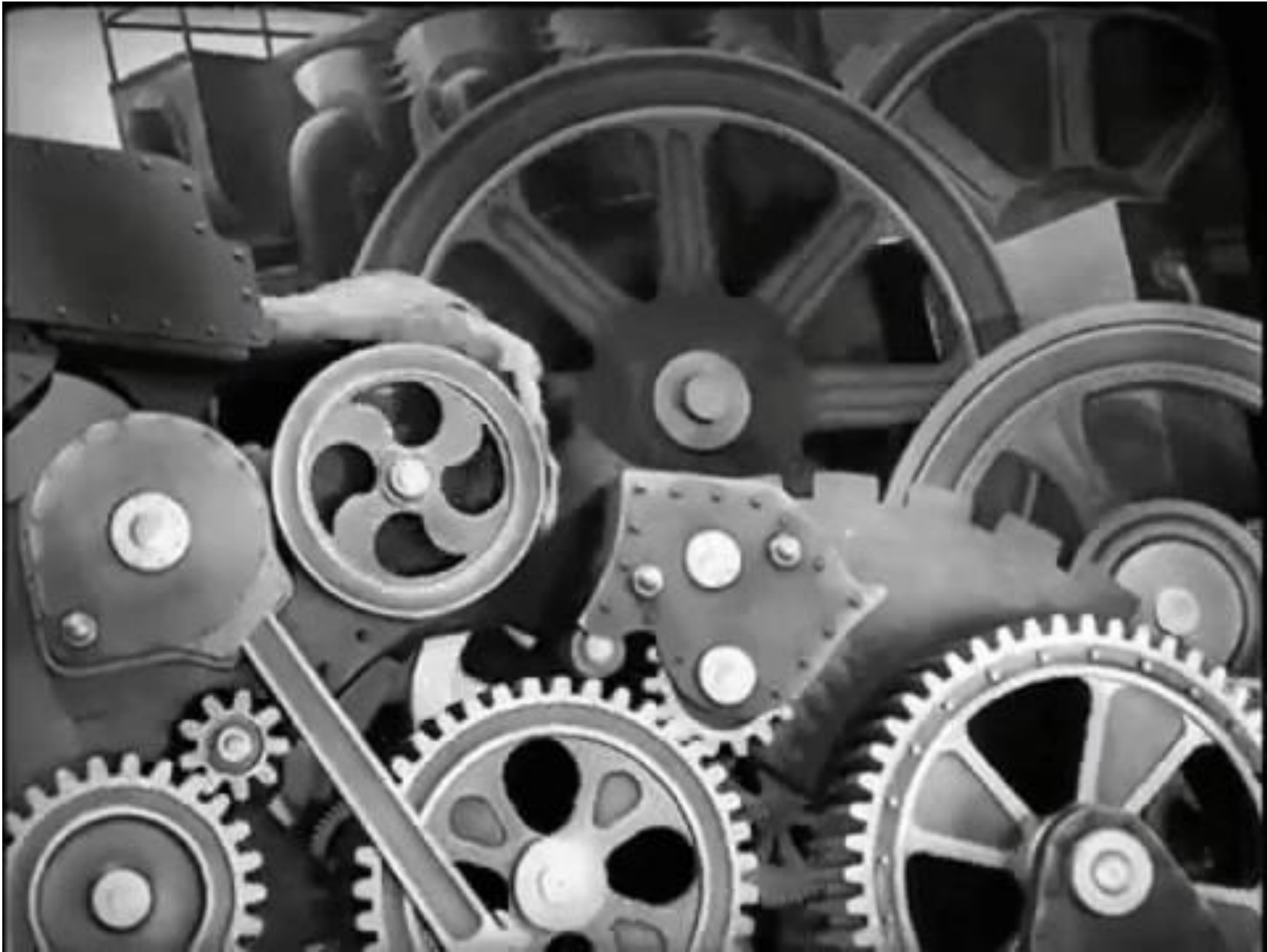
INCIDENT

POSTMORTEMS
PEER-REVIEWS
VALIDATION
TESTING

POST-INCIDENT

GitOps

Only



align User Experience and Developer Experience

enhanced A/B testing

experimentation and feature flags

manage deployment target complexity

reduce business risk

decouple deployment from service activation

Bring the business back into control of rollouts – towards product management focus

Turn pace of software delivery into a service management feature

Avoid rollbacks and emergency fixes across mass user populations

Debug in production, across a limited user population

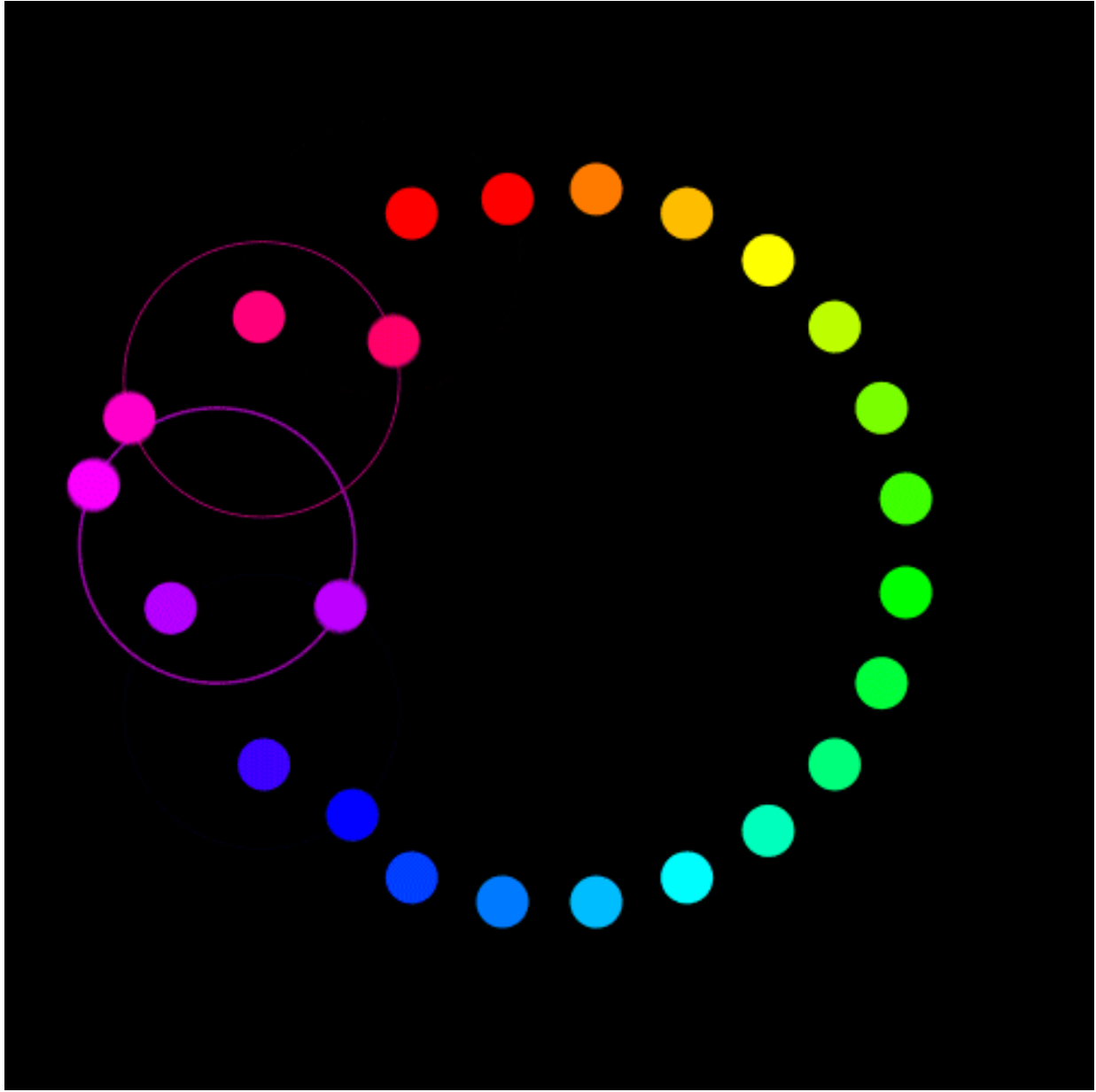
Deploy!=Release

Think about **which** users you're rolling out a service to, when, in which order, and why.

Finally a reason to consider Istio

Related – GitOps, Observability

Use the abundance!



Additional Reading:

[Towards Progressive Delivery](#)

[Progressive Delivery at Sumo Logic](#)

New Kingmakers, How Developers Conquered The World by Stephen O'Grady, RedMonk – [free ebook](#).

Observability: Charity Majors (@mipsytipsey), Cindy Sridharan (@copyconstruct), Jaana B. Dogan (@rakyll)

GitOps - Alexis Richardson, (@monadic) founder of weave.works. [What You Need to Know](#)